# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1847. NUMBER 12.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

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*April 24*, 1847. 49

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WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.

June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.

N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.

Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

*April 26.* WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.


## PANSIES.

"THAT'S FOR THOUGHTS."

CHILDHOOD.

Sister, arise! the sun shines bright;
The bee is humming in the air,
The stream is singing in the light,
The May buds never looked more fair,
Blue is the sky, no rain to-day: —
Get up—it has been light for hours,
And we have not begun to play,
Nor have we gathered any flowers.
Time, who looked on, each accent caught,
And said, "He is too young for thought."

YOUTH.

To-night, beside the garden gate!
Oh! what a while the night is coming!
I never saw the sun so late,
Nor heard the bee at this time humming.
I thought the flowers an hour ago
Had closed their cells and sunk to rest:
How slowly flies that hooded crow!
How light it is along the west!
Said Time, "He yet hath to be taught,
That I oft move too quick for thought."

MANHOOD.

What thoughts wouldst thou in me awaken?
Not love! for that brings only tears;
Nor friendship? no, I was forsaken!
Pleasure I have not known for years.
The future I would not fo ease,
I know too much from what is past;
No happiness is there for me,
And troubles ever come too fast.
Said Time, "No comfort have I brought;
The past to him's one painful thought."

OLD AGE.

Somehow the flowers seem different now,
The daisies dimmer than of old,
There's fewer blossoms on the bough,
The hawthorn buds look gray and cold.
The pansies wear another dye,
When I was young, when I was young!
There's not that blue about the sky,
Which every way in those days hung.
There's nothing now looks as it ought,
Said Time, "The change is in thy thought."

From the Union Magazine.

## THE CITY CLERK.

BY MISS CATHARINE M. SEDGWICK.

Ten days had passed since Ruth's departure for New York; and on each of these days the parents had received a letter full of affection, and of details of every occurrence that could be put in a cheerful light. Their children did not express strong hope, for they would not embitter a too probable disappointment; but neither did they impart their fears. "For, if worst comes to worst," said Ruth, "mother will bear it better when I am with her." The deportment of these young people—their mutual affection—and the earnest devotion of the sister—won for them unusual respect and attention from the officers of the prison. "There those innocent children are" said the turnkey, "both innocent, I am sure of that. There they are, with a pirate one side of them, and a murderer the other, enjoying themselves. If that ain't innocence I don't know what is. I declare, if I don't except some day, when I unlock their door, to see the angel of the Lord with them—the same as walked in the Fiery Furnace!"

"An uncommon girl is that," said the matron. "Sometimes when we meet the vagabonds going along the corridor, just turned in from the Five Points, she looks scared, and gathers her clothes close round her, as if she were afraid of the plague; yet she'll stay the live-long day—yes, and till ten or eleven at night—in that dismal cell, and talk and read, and keep up her brother's spirits. She begins with the Bible in the morning, and ends with it at night; and between times they read out of Dickens and Puch, and every kind of nonsense Mr. Henshaw brings; and they laugh together; and their laugh sounds like the best of music in a dark night. She is a wise little thing too. Mr. Henshaw sent her a basket full of every kind of notion, from the confectioner's. She would not take them to 88; the dear child gave them all to me, and asked Mr. Henshaw—and so modestly too—if he would send her brother every day a bit of beef-steak, or a mutton-chop, to keep up his health and spirits. She has been what I call well-trained."

The last letter received from the young Hathaway was dated on Tuesday. Charles' part expressed, not a hope, but a cheerful courage that he was sure could not fail him, while his friends had faith in him. "You have trained me up, dear parents," he said, "to believe that the important thing is *'to do right, not to seem right,'* and now I mean to feel and act accordingly."

Ruth wrote thus: "The trial comes on to-morrow morning. There is nothing new come to light; so we are preparing for the worst. The amount of the stolen articles put into Charles' pocket is less than $25, so that they cannot make grand larceny out of it; and he cannot be sent to Sing Sing, only over to Blackwell's Island. The period of his detention there is at the discretion of the Judge. Mr. Sandley thinks it cannot be long, with such testimonials to bring forward as Miss Emma has sent to us. Oh, thanks to her!—The worst—no the best—of it is, that Charlie positively refuses to have any suspicion thrown on Otis. Mr. Henshaw feels sure he is the real culprit, and Mr. Sandley thinks it more than probable."

"You remember his exclamation when the Clerks were to be searched. Charles has an impression that he felt something at his coat pocket, which we both feel sure was Otis thrusting the parcel into it. But we know this would be no evidence in court, so Charlie wont tell even Mr. Henshaw, or Sandley of it. He says time will bring it all out, and meanwhile, let Otis have a chance. Is not he just like father? Let it storm ever so horridly, he always believes it will be fair weather to-morrow. Mr. Henshaw feels certain that Otis will prove the rogue at last, 'and' so he says, 'he don't see the use of sacrificing an honest fellow to him, in the meantime.' He watches him as a cat does a mouse. The reasons of Mr. Henshaw's suspicions are these; Otis is out late at night, and he comes late to the shop in the morning. He dresses far beyond his means, and goes often to places of amusement, especially to the theatre, where Mr. Henshaw says, clerks never should go; and Mr. Henshaw says, he has been seen in *'not the best of company,'* at the theatre. I don't know quite what he means by that; but I surmise its something awful. The people where Charlie boarded were very fond of him; and they will give their testimony that he was pefectly regular in his habits; and Mr. Sandley will call on Messrs Brown & Wilson to testify as to his conduct in the shop. All this, Mr. Sandley says, may not overbalance the one circumstance against him; but this, with the documents from Miss Emma, Mr. Sandley says, will go a great ways with the governor. So, if Charlie is sent to the island I shall go straight to Albany; for the living voice, with a throbbing heart under it, mother, is better than a dead writing. And if we don't get a pardon, why then patience, dear father and mother—heavenly patience!—such as you, dearest father, have shown us ever since we can remember; and you, dear mother, too—only just borrow a little hope and cheerfulness from father, and be sure—be sure it will all come right; and Charlie will shine out to the world as he shines to us, who are above the clouds, and can see the sun all the while; and if the world never knows, still cannot we be content and thankful?—We will. So, dearest mother, take courage! God will help us all! and I shall soon be with you.

"P. S. I could not feel easy not to make one effort with Otis. I thought if he had *plunged us in this trouble*, he would feel when he came to see me and remembered the days when we were playmates and happy together. I saw him. I don't know what I said. My heart was full, and it poured itself out, but I got no satisfaction. He denied—refused. But oh! dear mother, I feel surer than ever that he is the guilty one. His eye did not once meet mine; and he looked red and pale, by turns; and when I came away the tears were running down his cheeks. Who would not rather be Charlie?"

It is "Thanksgiving-day"—a day of old consecration, in New England, to family festivity and family union—a day of merry meeting and merry makings—a day for rustic weddings, and all sorts of pleasant doings and starting points in life—a day, like other anniversaries, fraught with enjoyment to the young, who have not yet felt the severing of heart-chords.

The Thanksgiving day connected with our story came in heavily enough to the Hathaways. It was Thursday. Ruth's last letter was dated the preceding Tuesday. The trial was appointed for Wednesday morning, and, as it would be deemed a small affair by the municipal authorities, (albeit involving the happiness of an entire family,) it would probably go against them, Ruth would leave New York in an afternoon's boat for Albany.

The day had come in with a furious easterly snow storm. Mr. Hathaway was refolding Ruth's letter, after reading it for at least the twentieth time, when a sleigh stopped at his door, and Col. Miles, shaking the snow from his lion-shin coat, and stamping it from his feet, opened the door. "A pretty tedious storm this, neighbors," he said. "No news, of course, since the letter I brought you from the post-office yesterday?"

"No, sir; none," replied Mrs. Hathaway, "we could not expect it, could we, Colonel."

"Of course not ma'am; and I mistrust we shall have no mail to-day. The river will feel this cold snap. Ruthy, poor little girl, should be, according to her letter, at Albany to-day; but I think there'll be no boat up. However, if there is a mail, you'll be sure of a letter; so I shall go on to the post-office after meeting, and wait till the stage comes in."

"How thankful we ought to be for such a kind neighbor as the Colonel," said good Mrs. Hathaway as the door closed after him.

"Yes, mother, we have a great deal to be thankful for, on the right hand and the left, and we must not make a poor mouth if we have our share of trouble."

"I know I ought to feel as you do, father, but I can't help thinking all the time what is Ruthy to do after Charlie is sentenced to that desolate island."

"Do? why she'll do the right thing. Now mother, wipe off your tears, and don't forget it's Thanksgiving day; let us keep it. And who has more reason. Is not it Ruthy's birth-day?"

"To be sure, the children have been on a troubled sea, but have not they lain their course well? You know I have nothing to do but sit here, and read and ruminate; and a happy life it has been to me, since I was quite overset as to outside prosperity. I have got a habit of looking inward, and I have come to the conclusion that it is not the circumstances we are in that matters, but how they find us, and what they make of us. Look at our dear children, mother, how they have held fast their integrity. Look at Charlie—calm and manly, and so generous about Otis. He is not of those that hold to misery loving company; a mean company that. And dear little Ruthy, her love for her brother has carried her, as it were, through fire and water! I tell you, mother, we did not know the children till now. A real Thansgiving day it shall be to us."

Poor Mrs. Hathaway would have smiled her assent, but it was a sunbeam vainly struggling through clouds. "I'll try to make it seem like Thanksgiving," she said; so she brought forth a provision basket, sent by their kind friend, Miss Gardner. "What a lovely plump turkey," exclaimed Hathaway, as his wife proceded to unpack the basket, "and cranberry-sauce, I dare say, in that little jar; Yes; just like Miss Emma, to think of that. What is in that covered dish? Oysters, I declare! just what I told her I liked best, when she asked me the question. Mince pie! pumpkin pie! apple pudding! tarts! What's that?—what's that, mother?"

"It feels like a loaf of cake, and it's marked 'for dear Ruth.'"

"Well, no disrepect to the rest of the world but Miss Emma is throughtful to poor folks. A bottle of wine, too! Well, Miss Emma and I are of opinion that it's right for temperate people to take a cheerful glass once in a while. You are a teetotaller, mother; but you won't object to my making my heart glad according to scripture. Now, would it not have been a shame for us not to keep the day?"

"Mrs. Hathaway assented by proceeding to get the dinner in progress: and when the turkey was fairly roasting in the little stove-oven, Hathaway said, "Come here, mother—I can't kneel, you know, I've never had that satisfaction since my leg was broken: but I trust my heart is in the right position—kneel down here on my well side, and we'll have our worship, though it be a dark day outside and in. The wife knelt, resting her troubled brow on the arm of her husband's chair.—Hathaway's spirit of cheerful gratitude shone like a sun on all the salient points of their lives. God's mercies seemed to be sown at broad-cast around them. He thanked God for the peace, prosperity, and progress of the country—for their abounding political advantages and gospel privileges; not in an inexpressive mass, but in such detail that each seemed to have made its impress on his heart. He spoke of the rich harvest of the year with a glow that would have left no one to believe that not an ear of it had been turned into his garners. He thanked God for his pleasant home, and his well-covered board—for kind neighbors and bountiful friends—for the dear mother, with industry that never tried, and love that never abated. He thanked him for his own health—for painless limbs—for a contented mind, and a spirit of enjoyment. His voice trembled slightly when he came to mention his children—"his dear, absent children." He paused for one instant, and then added, with a sincere tone of courage, and heavenly gladness, "We thank three that they have manifested themselves Thy children too.—Though they have passed through the waters they have not overwhelmed them; and through fire, it has not scorched them. We thank Thee that Thou hast given them thus early to see the value of innocence and the power of affection." When he finished, Mrs. Hathaway rose comforted, and said, "I almost forgot it stormed, father." And she did proceed with a step somewhat lighter, and a heart somewhat less faint, with her preparations for dinner, or, as our country-folk still call it, supper. Her eye turned often and anxiously to the clock. She looked out on the road the Colonel was to come—remarked that the storm grew heavier—and wondered again and again if Ruth were on her way to Albany.—Presently a sleigh-bell was heard; but it was ing from meeting, who called, with a message from the kind Colonel. "The mail was not in," he sent them word; "it might not come till after dark, but he would wait till it did come."

"The Colonel is wine and oil, too," said Hathaway. "It has been so from the beginning of this trouble. If we have a disappointment, there's a comfort comes hand-in-hand with it."

The days, as we have said, were at their shortest. Mrs. Hathaway moved slowly, the afternoon was very dark, and the shadows of the stormy evening were thickening, when the father and mother sat down to their Thanksgiving meal. Mr. Hathaway's grace was much longer than usual, but there was no allusion to their affliction. He could not now trust his voice for this, his body and mind were beginning to feel the pressure. It was only half-past three! he wondered it was so dark! and again and again he wiped his eyes. He suffered "mother" to cut up for him his favorite bit of turkey. He took according to our rural custom, "a little of all" the various vegetables and condiments, and though he remarked, "there never was a tenderer turkey," there seemed never to have been a tougher one in the chewing. As to the poor mother she could not eat—she loathed the sight of the food; and when her husband, who had tried not to observe her as she moved the dishes on the table, first out of their places and then into them, and turned her food over and over on her plate, without tasting it—said, "Poor mother, there's no use in trying!" she moved back her chair and took refuge in her little adjoining bed-room. There she sat by the window, looking up the road as long as she could discern fence or tree as landmark. The night settled down on the earth as it had on her spirit. The snow no longer fell, but the wind rose and gusts came sweeping down the hillside, and roaring in the chimney, and penetrating every crevice of the slight tenement. She shook, as if an ague were on her, as she returned to her husband, and drew her chair close to him. "You had best light a candle, mother," said he; "Col. Miles will want a light to guide him through this driving storm: light two and set them in the window." She lighted and placed them, and sat down again; the table was left standing. A woman accustomed to perform the domestic offices through all the routine of life—to go steadily on, come what will, joy or sorrow, with the periodical preparations that sustain and solace animal life must be paralyzed before she neglects them. And so was poor Mrs. Hathaway. The thought of her good, honest, true, ever-cheerful boy, in the convict's uniform, among the motely gang of culprits and committed vagrants on Blackwell's Island; such as she had heard it described, with the neglect misrule, and wretchedness that prevails there—the thought of her little Ruth—where was she this cruel, stormy night? No wonder the poor woman had left the table standing as it was when she and her husband rose from it—no wonder she sat now leaning on the arm of her husband's chair, listening for the Colonel's sleigh-bells and hearing only the howling storm, and not heeding it, she heard her husband's little consolations dropped in every now and them, "if the Colonel comes at all, he'll come soon;" and with a sigh, (most unwonted sound) from that bosom of sunny cheerfulness; "it does not much signify whether he come to-night, fer it's certain no mail can come through to-day. The Colonel's folks will be expecting him. I should not wonder if he drove through bad as it is!" A long—long pause. "Mercy on us! that is a sleigh-bell!" A breathless pause. "They're gone by! I do wish the Colonel was well home—his people will feel dreadfully, and it's all on our account. It was a pity he staid, we might have known there would have been no news from them to-night!" Another pause and a howling blast of wind, and the poor mother asked, "what will become of Ruth if she is on the road this weather?"

"Mother, look to Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. If she gets Charlie's pardon, she'll be paid for it all."

"Pardon!" exclaimed Mrs. Hathaway, in the only proud tone that ever came from her; I'd not ask pardon for the innocent boy."

"Good mother, good! keep to that brave feeling, and we'll weather the storm." But it seemed that all the mother's courage had spent itself in that one outbreak; she again sank into desperate, motionless silence. "It is a bad night, murmured Hathaway, "and worse in-doors than out!" and sad it was to see the miseries that belong only to ill-doing, gathering over this little family, where patience and pious content had so long reigned.

Suddenly Mrs. Hathaway raised her head, her heart again fluttered. She dared not speak, but as the wind for a moment lulled, she thought she heard approaching bells.—Her husband's slower senses heard them too. She started to her feet. "They have stopped here! it is the colonel!" she exclaimed; in another instant the outer door of the little porch was thrown open, and the inner door, and Ruth rushed in and threw herself into her mother's arms, exclaiming, "Cleared! cleared! cleared!" Softly and slowly after her came Charles, thoughtful and considerate even at this moment, and holding back lest he should overwhelm his mother with sudden joy.—What followed can scarcely be described.—There were loud exclamations and hysterical bursts of emotion, and then a deep silence—first broken by the colonel, who stood aloof, tears of sympathy running down his cheeks fast enough to melt away the ice that stiffened his whiskers. "Goodness, mercy, Hathaway!" he exclaimed, "Your withered arm is round Charlie's neck!" And so it was, that arm that had scarcely had a perceptible movement for years had received a mysterious energy from the current of feeling that stirred his whole being. Every eye was now turned to "to father;" mother and children gathered arm fell, but from the tongue rose as joyful a thanksgiving as ever burst from a grateful relieved, faithful heart.

"Well—good night, friends, good night!" said Colonel Miles. "I go home the happiest man in Berkshire—except you, Hathaway,"

"Oh, no stay with us and eat supper," replied Hathaway. "We'll have the best Thanksgiving in Massachusetts."

"The table is set already," he added with his habitual chuckling-laugh; and "Do stay—do stay dear colonel," came from mother, Charles and Ruth. But the colonel could on no account stay. "His own wife and children were waiting at home," he said; "and now he began to think considerable of them: and what decent father ever staid from his own children Thanksgiving day." And with the showering thanks and blessing of the Hathaways, he departed. There are moments when the outer crust of the undemonstrative Anglo-American breaks away, and shows the glowing fires beneath it.

Now it was, that all Miss Emma Gardner's bountiful provisions came into play. The reheated turkey, oysters, mince-pie and pumpkin-pie, tarts, and sauces, melted away before the keen appetites of our happy family.—Ruth's cake alone was set aside. "Mr. Henshaw," she said in a low voice to her mother, "talked of coming up the next day." Hathaway averred, as he asked for another and another bit, that he had not eaten a full meal since Ruth went away; his good wife said every mouthful had tasted better; and Ruth did not believe anything could taste good in New York. But these were only parenthetical remarks, while every particular of their late experience was related. Our brief summary must be in strong contrast to the diffuseness of our friends.

It seemed, that on the day preceding that on which Charles was to have his trial, a treacherous friend of a noted young women, one Matilda Johnson, came to Henshaw, and told him, that if he would go to the theatre that evening, he would see Otis Jackson in the pit—that Otis would join Matilda Johnson as she came down from the gallery, when the play was over—and that this Matilda would wear a certain shawl, which had been missed from Brown & Wilson's a few days previous to Charles Hathaway's committal. Henshaw accordingly went to the theatre with Sandley. A police officer, well acquainted with Miss Matilda, was directed to keep his eye on her.

Every thing went right. The miserable parties were followed to their lodging. Henshaw identified the shawl. Various other articles, subtracted from the shop of Messrs. Brown & Wilson, were found among Miss Johnson's fine clothes; and she, and the wretched young man whom she had caught in her toils and ruined, were committed to the Tombs. Jackson confessed that he had thrust into Charles' pocket the stolen goods found there, and Charles was, of course, dismissed honorably, without a trial. "Even Mr. Brown and Wilson," Ruth said, in concluding the story, "had the grace to say they were sorry for what had happened; and they offered Mr. Henshaw and Charles much better terms than they were on before, if they would return to them; but Mr. Henshaw is not a man to be whistled off and on at the pleasure of Messrs. Brown and Wilson. He is already engaged at the first shop in the city, where they have *fixed prices*—where, he says, they despise the Brown and Wilson fashion, of asking one price and taking another—of telling the customer that goods cost more than they really did cost—or that they have sold them for what they never did sell them for—or that some grandee, Mrs. So-and So, has bought such—and that there is not another in the shop, or in the city'—or any other of those contemptible lies by which dishonorable dealers impose on foolish women; and by which, Mr. Henshaw says, father, they corrupt their clerks, and, teaching the poor boys to lie for them, it cannot be wondered at if they end in stealing for themselves."

"And it does not end there," said Mr. Hathaway; "the covetousness, tricking, and lying, that are practised in small dealings, are carried into larger ones. Our good name is endangered and our country degraded. The Browns and Wilsons become speculators and repudiators. Henshaw is a sensible man, Ruth."

"I guess he is, father; and a true friend. There was nothing that could be thought of that he did not do for us, and crowned it all, at the last,"—and little Ruth struck her hands joyously together—"by getting Charlie a post next to himself in the shop of *A. T. Stewart & Co.*"

## Courting.

A lawyer, whom we well knew, did his courting off-handed. He had got a good practice and a high reputation, as well for what his noddle contained of Coke and Blackstone, as for being a very eccentric chip in all his ways, doings and sayings. His eccentricity got him in the notion it wasn't "meet that woman should be alone," and so on a delightful summer's eve, when the roses smiled and the cowslips laughed, Sunday evening, too, mind ye, gentle reader, that,

Delightful hour of witching love,

he caught up his hat and was seen ascending the steps of the cottage beside the hill, where tripped

A lovely damsel, bright and fair.

She opened the door, as he politely asked, "Is the Chief Justice within?" "No, sir," said the pretty one, "but will be shortly."—"Ah, that's no matter," said the Counsellor, as he was curticed within the door, "I did not come to see the father; my client is interested only in the testimony of the daughter. My client, madam, owns the mansion you see from yonder, and the pith of the suit is to ascertain if you would have any objection to becoming its mistress. I'll call next Sabbath evening for your answer."

pend the suit. I think your client's case is founded in JUSTICE, and I am sure he will win his POINT without and SPECIAL PLEADING; but as the father has been 21 years upon the bench, it would be decorous to see if his opinion does not CONFIRM mine."

"Certainly, madam," said the lawyer, as the father entered the apartment. It is needless to say that the full court did not reverse the decision, and the happy pair signed the bonds and went into POSSESSION in four weeks from that night.

SERENADING.—Some sentimental young gentlemen lately serenaded a house in New Orleans, with the belief that there was a young lady in it. After they had sung and played for some time, a black wench looked out of the window and accosted them thus:—"Look hea, gemmen, 'taint no use to be foolin' away your time round here, 'kase dare aint nobody in dis house, 'cept Bess, and dat's me. I aint no jection to you playin' *Jim-along-Josey*, Cooney in de holler, or any thing dat's fashionable and nice, but dem 'talian and oder foolish tunes you is performin' round here aint of no 'count. Go 'way dare white folks."

GEN. LAFAYETTE.—During the Revolutionary war, General Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went as requested, but instead of joining in the amusements as was to be expected of a young French man of 22, he addressed the ladies thus:—"Ladies, you are very handsome; you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine; but my soldiers have no *shirts*." The appeal was irresistible; the ball ceased, the ladies ran home and went to work, and by the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their countty.

WALKING AND RIDING.—Walking is the best of all exercises. It is better than riding. It gives motion and exercise to the whole body. Look at the Indian. He can walk farther in a day than an enfeebled white man can ride. He can in a few days tire out the best horse. Early rising, with a morning's walk of half a mile is the best of medicines for persons of sedentary habits.

The use of the horse has created a disrelish for walking. Ladies and gentlemen now make hot house plants of themselves and must be moved round, rather than move themselves. President Jefferson was of the opinion that we have lost more by the use of the horse than we have gained.

FREE MASONRY.—I had given up Morgan's case as one on which we should never possess more light than existed already, but it seems he has come up in Asia Minor.—*Cists Adv.*

I met at Smyrna with a renegade who had renounced his christian creed and lives like a Turk. He is a native of the United States of America, by name Morgan, and charged with having revealed, what has resisted the importunities even of the wife and cunning of the inquisitive all over the world, namely, the secrets of free masonry. His life at home was threatened; his credulous countrymen believed that he had disappeared in the falls of Niagara, but he found safety in flight, and is regarded by the Asiatics as a regenerated babe.—*Standish's Shores of the Mediterranean.*

## Assaying Metals.

This process is very often spoken of in the papers, but many persons, perhaps, do not know yet, would like to know how it is managed.

The miners grind the gold rock fine, keeping it wet constantly; and as it becomes fine, it washes off. They have a kind of hard stone for grinding. They then mix quicksilver with it, and that collects the gold dust. It is washed out, dried, and goes through some heating process. The gold dust is then usually sold to the superintendent of the mint. Sometimes the miners melt the dust and cast it into a bar before offering it at the mint. To find the value, each parcel has to be *assayed*. The assaying is the most curious and scientific of all the business in the mint. The melters take the gold dust, melt it, and cast it into a bar, when it is weighed accurately, and a piece is cut off for the assayer. He takes it, melts it with twice its weight of silver, and several times its weight of lead. It is melted in small cups made of bone-ashes, which absorb all the lead; a large part of the silver is extracted by another process, and the sample is then rolled out to a thin shaving, coiled up and put in a sort of glass vial called a mattrass with some nitric acid.

The mattrasses are put on a furnace and the acid is boiled some time, poured off, a new supply put in, and boiled again. This is done several times, till the acid has extracted all the silver and other mineral substances, leaving the sample pure gold. The sample is then weighed, and by the difference between the weight before assaying and after, the true value is formed. All the silver over and above five pennyweights for each lot, is paid for by the mint at its true value. The gold after it has been assayed, is melted, refined, and being mixed with its due proportion of alloy, (equal parts of silver and copper,) is drawn into long strips, in shape not unlike an iron hoop, for a cask; the round pieces cut out with a sort of punch, each piece weighed, and brought to the right size by a file, if too heavy, when it is *milled*, or the edge raised, and put into a stamping press whence it comes forth a perfect coin.

LENGTH OF THE HUMAN HAIR.—The ordinary length of the hair of the head, as deducted from its measurement in women, ranges between twenty inches and a yard, the latter being considered as unusually long. But in some instances the length is much greater; as in the case of a lady in whom, I am informed, it measures two yards, and trails on the ground when she stands erect. When, however, to become persistent, and at the same time increases in strength and bulk. It has been calculated by a curious investigator (Without) that the hair of the beard grows at the rate of one line and a half in the week; this will give a length of six inches and a half in the course of a year, and for a man of eighty years of age, twenty-seven feet which have fallen before the edge of a razor. Such an amount of growth appears in no wise remarkable, when we learn from Eble that in the prince's court of Eidam there is a full-length painting of a carpenter whose beard was nine feet long, so that, when engaged at work, he was obliged to carry it in a bag; and that the burgomrister, Hans Stomingen, having upon one occasion forgotten to fold up his beard, trod upon it as he ascended the staircase leading to the council chamber of Brunn, and was thereby thrown down and killed.—*Wilson on the Skin.*

HITCHING THE CUSSED THING.—The New Hampshire Register gives the following account of an incident on the New Haven and Hartford Road, soon after it went into operation. The train stopped at Meriden to wood up, and a fidgety gentleman, who was probably for the first time in his life in a railroad car, and who held on to his seat with both hands, from the moment the cars left Hartford, looked as though he expected every moment to be shook out of the window, suddenly stepped out on the platform, and took a rapid look at the locomotive. "Anything the matter?" inquired a wag, who had greatly enjoyed the countryman's pertubation. "Anything the *matter!*" "I should think there was something the matter, if you ever noticed it. Why they've stopped right in the middle of the road, and *han't hitched the cussed thing!*—'Spose and it should start, hey? I guess some of us 'ud be in kingdom come afore night!" A roar of laughter from the passengers in no wise altered the man's views of the superior safety of his position—*in case the cussed thing should start!*

NON COMBATANTS.—Two quakers in Vermont had a dispute; they wished to fight but it was against their principles; they grasped each other; one threw and sat on the back of the other, and squeezing his head in the mud, said, "On thy belly shalt thou crawl and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life!" The other soon gained the victory, and when he had attained the same position, said—"It is written, the seed of the women shall bruise the serpent's head?"

RECEIPTS.—To keep from burning your fingers—don't speculate.

To keep cool—take a shower bath.

To cure corns—cut your toes off.

To keep clear of trouble—go and hang yourself.

To get rich—be industrious, economical and temperate, and *pay the printer.*

THE PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.—The late Nashville Union says the news from different parts of the state is as good as it can be. "Our democratic friends may rely upon it that *all is well*—VERY WELL. Bright as the prospect was three weeks ago, it is still brighter now. An overwhelming victory awaits the democracy."

# Important from Vera Cruz and Tampico.

From the N. O Picayune, Extra July 22.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Auld, arrived at an early hour this morning from Vera Cruz, via Tampico and the Brazos. Her news is very important. First of all we give Capt. Auld's report, by which it will be seen that he left Vera Cruz for this port as early as the 14th and then returned thither, going no farther than Tampico.

Report of the U. S. steamship New Orleans, Edward Auld, commander, from Vera Cruz, via Tampico and the Brazos:

On her departure from Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 14th inst., Gen. Pierce with his command of detachments from the 3d dragoons, 4th artillery, 3d infantry, and the 7th, 8th and 14th infantry, a detachment of voltigeurs and a large detachmennt of marines, amounting to 2,500 men and 150 wagons, had taken up the line of march toward Puebla.

We arrived in Tampico on the morning of the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. Col. Gates informed us that two hundred American prisoners who had been released from the city of Mexico had been ordered down to Tampico and recaptured by General Garay at or near Huejutla, about 90 or 100 miles up the river and Col. DeRussy, with 120 men and officers, had left on the morning of the 8th inst. for the purpose of releasing the prisoners. They had landed 50 miles above, unmolested, and the two steamers had returned to the city.

At 2 o'clock P. M. an express had arrived from Col. DeRossy, that they had been permitted to march up unmolested until they got in a narrow pass near Huejutla, where they were surrounded by twelve or fourteen hundred Mexicans under General Garay.—They had suffered considerable loss, but by the assistance of Capt. Wyse's artillery they had cut their way out and returned to the river and wanted assistance.

Col. Gates despatched the New Orleans to Vera Cruz with a requisition on Col. Wilson for four companies of Infantry, and also the steamers Udine and Mary Summers up the river with 150 men to the relief of Col. DeRussy. The New Orleans arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th at 1 o'clock, P. M., when we found the city in a great excitement.

Gen. Pierce had marched out, and encamped about ten miles from the city, when the scouts or out-guards came and reported a large force of Mexicans at the National Bridge and marching towards the city. Everything was got ready for an attack. The shipping was removed from between the city and the castle. Gen. Pierce came in and took a reinforcement of seven hundred men, making in all thirty-two hundred. In consequence, the requisition of Col. Gates on Gov. Wilson could not be complied with.

We received on board 26 marines from the United States sloop Saratoga, and on the morning of the 17th at 7 o'clock sailed for Tampico, and heard that the two detachments had returned and the result, as near as we could ascertain, was as follows: The detachments had marched up towards their place of destination, unmolested, until they came in a "narrow pass," several miles from Huetjula, when they were surrounded by 1200 or 1400 Mexicans, who commenced a heavy fire on them from all directions. Capt. Wyse got his piece of artillery to bear on them; after giving them six or eight rounds of grape, which cut lanes through their lines, they gave way and fled through the chaparal, on each side of the road.

This was on the morning of the 12th.—They continued fighting their way back toward the river, at intervals, until the morning of the 16th inst., when they were relieved by the reinforcement of 100 men sent by Col. Gates. They returned to the city late on the night of the 16th inst., with a loss of twenty killed, ten wounded and two missing, and fifteen or twenty horses and sixty pack mules. Capt. Boyd was the first who fell, with three balls through his body. Also, his 1st lieut. fell mortally wounded, and was left dying on the field. Col. Duff had two horses shot from under him. The Mexican loss, by report of a Mexican, was 150 killed and wounded. Their general fled and left the charge to the second in command. The names of the officers who accompanied Col. DeRussy are not recollected.

Lieut. Whipple, acting adjutant of the 9th infantry, was lassoed by a small party of guerillas on the 10th inst., when retiring from the cemetry, within four hundred yards of the walls of the city of Vera Cruz. They were pursued by the Americans, who could not overtaken them. The chaparal has been searched for miles around, but his body could not be found.

Capt. William H Duff, of the 3d dragoons, died of vomito at Vera Cruz, on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

From Vera Cruz our news is less satisfactory than we should wish. On the 13th, our correspondent writes, two expresses had arrived from Puebla. The news had not fully tranpired, but the report had got into circulation that the Mexican government had sent three commissioners to San Martin Tesmelucan, about nine leagues from Puebla, to meet Mr. Trist and hear through him the terms offered by the President. This was but a rumor, in which we place but little confidence.

Our correspondent writes on the 16th from Vera Cruz that an express from Gen. Scott (a Mexican) while on his way from Puebla to Vera Cruz, was murdered near Jalapa. The guerillas report that he fought desperately, and before he fell killed two of their number. Our own express rider arrived in Vera Cruz on the morning of the 16th inst., without his letters and severely wounded. He came by the rout of Orizaba, and when six leagues from that place he was attacked by five guerillas and captured. They took from him his letters inflicted seven severe wounds upon him with a poniard and left him for dead. Had he not played possum a little he thinks they would certainly have finished him.

After they had left him he found a business letter to our agents in Vera Cruz, torn into fragments, near him. He gathered up most of the pieces and took them safe to Vera Cruz. Our correspondent writes that after putting the pieces together as well as he could, he could only make out the following items:

Gen. Pillow's division arrived at Puebla on the 8th, all well.

The American Army would march on to the city of Mexico to a certainty if peace were not soon made. The postcript, dated the 14th inst., says that peace was the order of the day. The writer placed no faith in the prospect, he considered that Santa Anna's sole object was to gain time, a principle of general policy with the Mexicans, especially with that great man.

Our correspondent writes that a large part of the command of Gen. Pierce left on the 15th. The general was expected to get off the evening of the 16th. Our letters say nothing about the force collected at the National Bridge to oppose our advance. General Pierce had been ill but had recovered from his attack.

The Governor of Vera Cruz had received such information as led him suppose an attack would be made upon the city as soon as General Pierce left, and preparations had been taken to defend the place. General orders were issued for every citizen to enroll himself under Captain Tibbitts and hold himself in readiness for any emergency.

Lieut. J. L. Parker, of the navy, died on the 12th inst., on board the steam frigate Mississipi, Lieut. Parker was saved from the Somore, was severely wounded at Tuspan, was at the capture of Tabasco, and had been among the foremost in almost every enterprise undertaken by the navy. He was noble, brave and generous, and beloved by all who knew him.

We copy the following from the Sun of Anahuac of the 13th inst. It is not so late as the advices subsequently received, but contains some of the rumors afloat:

A private express arrived here night before last from Puebla, bringing very interesting intelligence from that place, from Mexico, and from General Cadwallader and Pillow's trains.

The express left Puebla on the 31 inst., and brough private letters dated the same day.

News had been received the day previous from Mexico, that commissioners had been appointed by the Mexican Government to confer with Mr. Trist at San Martin Tesmelucan, eight leagues from Puebla, and it was supposed they would meet him on the 4th of July.

The express rider met with Gen's. Cadwallader and their respective commands at Perote. They had been attacked at La Hoya and had completely routed the enemy, having sustained but little loss. No property was lost, and both trainee had arrived in Perote, which place a correspondent says, they were to leave on the 9th instant.

We have seen a letter dated Mexico, July 2. The writer says that he does not doubt that a treaty of peace would be concluded at once by the commissioners. He also says that the peace party has become so considerable in the capital that he thinks that Santa Anna (who is always on the side of the strongest) will soon pronounce himself in favor of peace.

A letter from Puebla, which was written several days before the express left that place, says that there had been some sickness among our troops. We do not give our readers the whole contents of this letter because it is full of rumor which had not been realized at the latest date.

The Mexicans were still fortifying the city of Mexico, but the means of the Government were so limited that we do not doubt that it will not be more than a day's work for Gen. Scott to demolish all the Mexicans have done in three months, in case they should show resistance.

A YEAR'S SERVICE.— Lieut. Emory, of the topographical engineers, left Washington on the 6th of June, 1846, and returned there about the 1st of May, 1847. During that time, he traveled by steam 6,900 miles, by land 3,600, rode on horses and mules 2,500 miles, made 3,000 astronomical observations, laid out and assisted in laying out two forts, and was engaged personally in one skirmish and three pitched battles with the enemy.—It will be recollected that this officer went out as chief topographical engineer of Brig. Gen. Kearney, and was sent home by him as bearer of despatches from California. After crossing the continent, he was appointed adjutant general to the combined naval and army forces that marched from San Diego to the Pueblo delos Angelos, which force fought the battle of the 8th and 9th of January. He was in the charge at San Pascual, and one of the few who were not killed or wounded, in that fierce little conflict which opened Gen. Kearney's road to the naval forces in San Diego. When Lieut. Emory was ordered to this service, he was just from a two years' campaign on the northeastern boundary survey. The scientific manner in which he executed his work amid the exposures of the north drew forth the praises of even the British commissioners, and caused him to be warmly recommended for a brevet to the American commissioner, Mr. Smith, and by Maj. James D. Graham, the head of the scientific corps of the survey.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A GALLANT YOUTH.—A short time previous to the battle of Buena Vista, a youth in New Orleans named Fremeaux, about 17 years of age, determined to join the army of General Taylor, in Mexico, and did so, much against the wishes of his friends and relatives. The New Orleans Courier thus refers to his conduct in the brilliant battles which occurred soon after he reached the enemy's country:

When he arrived in Mexico he lost no time in finding a place where he was sure to obtain an opportunity to distinguish himself in the then approaching combat at Buena Vista. Prompt as lightning, chivalrous as Bayard, he charged the enemy's artillery three times, repeated wounds of the sabre and lance. He was left on the field, where, after the enemy retreated, he was found almost lifeless. Immediate and assidious attention was given to him—he was slowly restored to his senses, and in a few weeks, with youth and courage to sustain him, was in a fair way of recovery. Intelligence had arrived here that he was dead, but, to the unbounded gratification of his friends, it was at length announced that he not only was alive, but more than ever prepared and resolved to make the Mexicans pay dear for the blood which he had lost.

When this brave lad left his home he was a pupil in the High School of New Orleans. His companions in that institution are about to procure a splendid sword, and forward it to him, as a token of their admiration of his courage and heroism.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.—We are highly gratified in being able to state that the temporary loan of two hundred thousand dollars, which was made to supply the deficit in the Treasury on the first of Febuary last, to pay the interest then due, was promptly repaid out of the Treasury at the time stipulated, and that there will be in the Treasury on the 1st of August coming, ample funds to meet the interest which will then be due, and probably a surplus left. This fully sustains the statement made by Gov. Shunk, in his annual message at the commencement of the last session of the Legislature. He then stated that there would be a deficit on the 1st of February, but that it would not affect the results of the whole year: that taking the whole financial year there was every reason to believe the receipts of the year would be fully adequate to meet the demands upon the State, and leave a balance in the Treasury. From the results thus far, there is every reason to believe that the Governor's estimates will be more than realized. This state of things cannot be otherwise than pleasing to every citizen of Pennsylvania, who possesses a proper feeling of State pride, and especially when he contrasts the present financial condition of the State with what it was a few years ago, when we were taunted with repudiation and bad faith.

Who desires that this state of things should be changed, to enter again upon wild projects and untried experiments, in the sale of our public works, and in the creation of a mammoth transportation company?—*Democratic Union.*

CAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN FLOUR.—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Thursday, says; "One reason for the late depression manifested in the flour market is, that a large quantity of Western is arriving which is in bad order, and the holders are forcing it on the market for fear of its souring. Good quality flour not being so plenty, is firmer, particularly, so as regards Genesee, which owners prefer to ship and take the risk of the English market, rather than to sell here at the present prices.

NAUVOO.—The Warsaw Signal learns from various sources that quite a change has come over the city of Nauvoo. That city has been known as rather a hard place, ever since the fall of the Mormon Dynasty. It became the resort of rogues and scoundels, who, for a time preyed upon one another, and upon honest men who attempted to make their home among them. Now the better class of citizens have been gaining ground, and they have attained the ascendency, and the consequence is, that Nauvoo, has become quite an orderly and well regulated town. Nauvoo is the handsomest site—Quincy excepted—on the Upper Mississippi.

TALL WALKING.— A Mr. P. F. Johnson recently walked from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain—a distance of five miles—in forty minutes. In order to make himself as comfortable as possible during his tramp, he carried forty pounds of baggage upon his shoulders.

## Foreign News by the Washington.

The news is not important. The weather continued favorable, and there is scarcely room to doubt an abundant harvest. Even the potatoe appears to be very generally healthy, and to promise bountiful. In markets, there is little change, but a continued improvement in money and business.

Fever to an alarming degree still prevails in Liverpool. In addition to the deaths already recorded, the Rev. Wm. Dale, of St. Mary's, Edmund street, died on the evening of Saturday week. He is the eighth victim of the pestilence among the Roman Catholic clergy of Liverpool. The authorities have been resolved to take instant steps, now that the new poor law is coming into operation, mildly but firmly to remove the number of paupers which have so long besieged the town of Liverpool. Typhus fever is increasing alarmingly among the "navvies" employed on the Caledonia Railway. Intemperance want of vegetable food, and the damp huts which these laborers inhabit, have contributed to increase the prevailing disease. In London, although some instances of typhoid have occurred, the metropolis is generally free from malignant fever.—*European Times.*

Rumors that Louis Phillipp's health is failing are current, but attributed to stock jobbing. He and his family are at Dreux, commemorating the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The petition of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, to the chamber of Deputies, praying to be allowed to reside in France, is likely to be granted.

The quarterly revenue returns of the British Government, are highly satisfactory, considering the general derangement of trade during the last three months, and the greatly diminished employment in the main branches of manufacturing industry.

The decreased comparative consumption of cotton wool amounts to 10,000 bales weekly.

With the exception of a slight decrease in the Customs of £1272 on the quarter, there is a comparative increase on the total revenue for the year of no less than £1,004,026.

IRELAND.—The Dublin and provincial journals continue to express their astonishment at the declaration of Lord Russell respecting the Irish potato crop, and deny its correctness. The young potatoes which have appeared in the market are of good flavor, mealy and sound.

The Tories have been signally defeated in Cork City at the election, by the triumphant return of Mr. Power, the liberal candidate, against his opponent, Mr. Leader, the Protectionist. The closing numbers were;—For Mr. Power, 941; Mr. Leader, 660; majority, 281.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 5th ult., Mr. E. W. O'Mahoney, barrister, took the chair. The meeting was first addressed by Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Waterford, who appeared at the Association, commissioned to hand in a sum of £80 10s from the clergymen of his persuasion in the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore.—After speeches from Messrs John and Maurice O'Connell, the Repeal Rent was announced to be £123 10s.

We regret to learn that, in spite of the Addresses of the Orange leaders urging the abandonment of pretty processions, Orangemen have walked in Dungannon, Rathfrilland Newry and other places, and riot and stone throwing followed as usual. In Tyrone and other Northern counties there were to be large processions with the usual accompaniments of banners and party tunes, on the 12th inst., and considerable alarm is expressed as to the consequences.

Official information has been given by the Relief Commissioner to the Inspecting officer of each Union throughout Ireland, that the Temporary Relief Act will expire on the 30th of September, and that, as after that period relief must be granted under the powers of the New poor Law Act, it is desirable to close their present arrangements for the harvest will be in full activity. The advances for fever hospitals are also required to be discontinued by the 30th of Sept. and the hospitals closed.

FRANCE.—It is stated that Government is secretly concentrating forces on the frontiers of Spain for some unexplained purpose. Intrigues are actively going on at Madrid, promoted by the French Charge des Affaires which, if report speaks true, have for their object to alarm the King of Spain for his personal safety, so as to induce him to seek refuge in France, and thereby raise the question of the succession at once. All endeavors to reconcile the King to the Queen of Spain, even her earnestly expressed desire for a reconciliation have hitherto proved ineffectual. This unhappy marriage seems to have produced unspeakable domestic misery to the ill-fated royal couple; and it will be, we fear, eventually, in its national consequences, a fruitful source of political dissension, if not of intestine war.

The great reform dinner is about to take place in Paris. The president on the occasion is to be the Count de Lasteyrie, an old friend and relative of Gen. Lafayette, who is also president of the Polish committee in Paris. The police authorities have limited the number to be present to 2000, and that of tickets has already been taken. It is expected that almost all the deputies of the Opposition, whether belonging to the Theirs or Odilon Barrot section, will be present.

The Debats has another article on the war between the governments of the United States and Mexico. In this article, as in many others on the same subject, our cotemporary expresses an opinion that the object of the invasion is to create a league of republicanism against monarchies. The Debats seems to deplore the inefficacy of the proposition offered to the invaders, but thinks that the conquest of Mexico by the United States will not be followed by the satisfactory results which the government anticipates.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Russia has resolved to place here a very considerable sum of money; some accounts say 1,000,000 and others 15,000 silver roubles. It is asserted that this loan will not be made to the Prussian Government, but has been offered to the King personally. The importance of this fact will not escape any one who has followed the recent incidents of our internal politics. It is not useless to add, that a personal loan to the King is not a new thing; when the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the state of Europe in 1830 exhausted the Treasury, the King personally contracted a loan of 10,000,000 thalers.

DEATH IN THE ARMS OF LIFE.—On Monday afternoon in one of the alleys near the old Brewery, a miserably haggard woman sat for most of the afternoon, on a block of wood leaning against an empty hogshead. She had an infant child in her arms and was caressing it, although she seemed as feeble and as helpless as her offspring. Darkness came, and she was in the same place. Some charitable individuals discovered her unhappy plight, and resolved to give her shelter for the night. On approaching her, they found that she was asleep, and the child in her arms was *dead.*—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Pittsburg Commercial of Tuesday says, a "land slide" occurred in Sligo yesterday afternoon, by which five persons were killed and three wounded. A fragment of the slide—a huge rock, weighing about a ton—was precipitated from the brow of Coal Hill, and fell upon the schoolhouse in which Mr. Chivers teaches. Five children were instantly crushed to death, and horribly mutilated, and three others wounded. The names of those killed are as follows; Jno. Davis, Chas. Duran, M. Richards, Oliver McNinch and J. Cassidy. They varied in age from six to ten years. Wounded—John Craig, S. Johnson, and Robert McCorkle.—The injuries of the wounded are not considered as dangerous.

## Arrival of the Hibernia.

**Five days Later—Slight Decline in Flour.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—7½ P. M.

The Hibernia arrived about 9 o'clock this morning, having made her passage in 13 days.

The following are the Liverpool quotations of the 19th ult.

Flour, sweet 34a35s, sour do 27a30s.—Wheat, red 9s 4da9s 8d, white 9s 10da10s 2d. Beef, prime mess 88s to 94s per tierce, 55a 60s per bbl. Pork, new mess 76s to 79s, old mess 68s to 72s, new prime 60s to 62s.

A Liverpool paper of the 20th ult., states that during the last ten days the weather had been almost uninterruptedly fine, and each day strengthens the expectations entertained of an abundant harvest of grain, throughout Ireland and all Europe. The heavy decline in corn which took place at the beginning of the month, was checked since the 13th.

The market has again given way. The prospects of receiving still larger supplies from the United States and by the way of the Mediterranean, added to the fine weather which prevails in all quarters, oppressed the market which presents every aspect of a downward movement.

The potatoe crop is represented to be free from danger, and contributed not a little to effect prices.

The Cotton Market has been steady since the 10th. Sales pretty large and a considerable portion taken on speculation and for export.

The reports from manufacturing districts are of a satisfactory and encouraging character. Some few failures are noticed in the Manchester reports, but they are not to a very great extent.

The Woolen trade in Yorkshire is resuming a healthy position.

THE ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS.—Captain Edward Hunter, of company G, in an address to the people of Aakansas, dated Camp Encantada, May 14, replies to Capt. Pike, concerning the statement that men form the companies of Hunter and Daley slaughtered twenty-seven harmless Mexican laborers without a pretext. All this Capt. Hunter denies, and says that one of their men, Colquitt, having been caught outside the chain of sentinels, and murdered, mutilated, and tied up to a bush, the murderers were tracked to the mountains, and found to be Mexicans, who lived upon plunder. Those with whom they were sheltered in a cave refusing to surrender them they were fired upon, and *four* killed, according to the court of inquiry. They were dressed in the clothes and wore the arms of American soldiers, about twenty of whom had been murdered in the same way in which Colquitt was taken off. The order which Gen. Taylor issued, disgracing these two companies, was revoked, after the finding of the court, and they were restored to their standing in the regiment. Capt. Hunter adds some severe reflections about Capt. Pike and his squadron keeping out of fire at the battle of Buena Vista. With that however, we have nothing to do, but take pleasure in showing that the Arkansas boys did not wantonly murder "twenty-seven innocent men, women and children."—*Boston Post.*

FATE OF SEMMES.—The Charlottesville Republican gives the following account of the fate of Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, some years since, at the Virginia University:

We learn from an authentic source that Joseph G. Semms, respecting whose career our readers will perhaps be curious to hear something certain, brought his life to an end by his own hand, the morning of the 9th inst., at the house of his brother in Washington, Georgia. He shot himself with a pistol, the ball entering the left eye and penetrating the brain, and lingered in a state of total insensibility from about 7 o'clock A. M., when the family was called to his room by the report of a pistol, until half past 1 o'clock P. M., of the same day. When his room was entered, he was lying across his lap, and on the table was an open razor. On the table was found also a note, stating, in the form of a certificate, dated July 9th, 1847, that his death was occasioned by himself, and was brought about either by pistol or razor.

J. H. Kraft, a seaman in the St. Mary's, as he was going ashore from the expedition to Tampico, addressed a letter to the purser, directing that in case of his death the money due him should go to the benefit of the government, as it would be sufficient for a soldier's pay for the space of nine months in his place. In forwarding this letter to the department, Commander Saunders writes:—"I send it because it may be gratifying to you to know of the patriotism of one of our adopted citizens. It is more creditable to Kraft, because he had no intention of continuing in the service after his term of enlistment has expired."

A SAD SIGHT FOR A MOTHER.—Mention was made last winter of the loss of a little boy, the son of Mr. Daniel Wise, who lives in Poughkeepsie. He was on the ice with two or three other boys, but when they returned he did not come with them, nor were they able to tell what had become of him.—Nothing was eve heard of him until a few days since, when his body was found in the grass on the flats of the river. His mother, was out calling with some other persons in a small boat, is said to have first discovered the remains of her little son. His skates were still on his feet, his clothes upon his body, and his mittens still upon his hands.

PUBLIC DEBT OF OHIO.—It is proposed to make some movement towards paying off the public debt of Ohio. It now amounts to $19,-216,260, and the interest to $1,624,260. The Fund Commissioners propose the following plan, which the Ohio papers say is feasible. The surplus revenue will reduce the debt to $16,263,319. A tax of twenty-five cents on each $1000 of the present taxable property would raise $100,000 a year; add this to the sinking fund, with other means already provided, and the debt would be paid in thirty-five years.

SUFFERINGS OF CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS—HORRIBLE STORY.—The St. Louis Republican, in noticing the arrival in California, of the emigrants from Missouri, under Col. Russell, says:—

About the 24th of February, five women and two men arrived at Capt. Johnson's, the first house of the California settlements, *entirely naked*, and their feet frost bitten. They stated that their company had arrived at Truckey's Lake, on the east side of the mountains, and found the snow so deep that they could not travel. Fearing starvation, sixteen of the strongest, (eleven males and five females,) agreed to start for the settlements. After wandering about a number of days, bewildered, their provisions run out.

Long hunger made it necessary to cast lots to see who should be sacrificed, to make food for the rest, but at this time the weaker began to die, which rendered the taking of life unnecessary. As they died, the company went into camp and made meat of the dead bodies of their companions. Nine of the men died, and seven were eaten. One of the men was carried to Johnson's by an Indian.—From this statement, it would seem that the women endured the hardships better than the men, as none of them died. The company left behind numbered sixty souls, ten of them men, the others women, and children. They were in camp about one hundred miles from Johnson's. Revolting as it may seem, it is stated that one of the women was obliged to eat part of the dead body of her father and brother, and another saw her husband's heart cooked!

☞ We see by the Pittsburgh papers that Mr. John Downey, Sutler of the 2d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in Vera Cruz on the 24th of June


# THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, August 7, 1847.


## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

## FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

## MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ The conclusion of a beautiful tale will be found on our outside to-day. Besides the truthful and natural manner in which the incidents are wove together, it contains a most excellent moral.

☞ The Gazette says Mr. Walker's speech on Tuesday evening was "pithy and effective." Does our neighbor endorse *all* that "*man*" said?—because if so, we may have something to say on the subject.

☞ For want of room and because our whig friends received enough "grape" on Monday evening to keep them sweating a week at least in the present state of the weather, we have dispensed with a portion of our usual editorial variety this week. We will endeavor to stir them up a little, and keep them from going to sleep, in our next.

### Pleasure Excursion to the Upper Lakes.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the steamer Baltic, in another column, for a pleasure excursion to Green Bay and Chicago. She will leave this port on Friday morning, the 13th inst. and to those who wish to retire a short time from the turmoil of business and the usual sultry weather of this season, no better opportunity offers itself. Neither the officers nor boat require any praise from us, as they have already the reputation of being of the first order. We understand several of our citizen intend going, and we bespeak for them a pleasant time.

### Chicago Steamers.

We have several of this class steamers calling regularly at our port, and persons wishing to go west can get one here almost any day for all ports on the upper lakes. The steamers Baltic, A. D. Patchin, Sultana, Albany, Hendrick Hudson, Saratoga and several others, call regularly for coal, and are always detained several hours in getting it on board, thereby giving a good opportunity to any who may wish to take passage on them. They are all of the first class, and offer every desirable comfort to the traveler.

### A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We are sure every Democrat will respond to the resolution adopted at the Democratic meeting on Monday evening last, approving of a National Convention, for selecting candidates for President and Vice President.—We see by our exchanges that such is the almost universal wish of the party throughout the country, and we rejoice at it—we hail it as an evidence that the right spirit animates the breasts of the Democracy, and that the campaign of 1848, will result as gloriously as that of '44. But this result, we are convinced, can only be obtained by a unanimous acquiescence in the call for such convention. The convention has met and made nominations, by a hearty and united support of the candidates thus brought before country. Let, then, an expression be given by the democracy of the Keystone State in their primary meetings, during the present canvass for Governor, in regard to this matter, so that when the proper time arrives, our friends in other States may know that we are ready to co-operate with them in the great struggle the party will again have to encounter with federalism. That Pennsylvania will be true to herself this fall, and re-elect Francis R. Shunk, we have every confidence—in the north, the south, the east, and the west, the sun of success is every day becoming brighter and brighter—while the anti-American course of federalism in regard to the war, its false cry of "ruin" and "panic" on the passage of the tariff '46, and their well known advocacy of the project to sell our public canals and railroads to a mammoth company for less than half their original cost, is daily pushing them over the precipice of defeat. An expression, then, for a National Convention by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, accompanied with the cheering cry of victory, will carry with it peculiar force and pledge, as it were, the Keystone of the arch, for the nominee of that convention.

### A Portrait from a Master Hand.

The following portrait of the leaders of the Taylor-no-party movement, was drawn by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, member of Congress from Ohio, recently in a speech at Concord N. H. The portrait is a good one—so good at least, that we think we recognize in it the well known features of the *head* and *tail* of that movement here. He certainly must have had the individuals we allude to, or their counterpart, in his mind's eye to have plied the brush to such good purpose. But we will let our readers judge for themselves, and see if they do not agree with us that the portrait is the best ever drawn of the *head* and *tail* of the Commercial:

*"Those Whigs* (says Mr. Giddings,) *who have got up this movement in favor of Gen. Taylor, knowing him to be in favor of extending slavery, are men of desperate political fortunes who have become anxious to share in the spoils of the office; they are men who would sell their party, their country and their God for an ephemeral success; or to enable them to bask in the sunshine of Executive favor.* They have underrated the intelligence of the people. They belive the masses to be as politically corrupt as those who seek to mislead them. Time will demonstrate their error."

☞ We recently gave the resolution of denunciation of the Wilmot proviso adopted by the whigs of Georgia in state convention. We give below a resolution of a county convention, which, after presenting the name of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, speaks to the same purport:—

*"Resolved*, That we do most heartily accord with the action of the whig state convention on the 'Wilmot proviso,' and believe it to be *unjust, ungenerous, unwise*, and *unconstitutional*, calculated to stir up sectional hostilities and embitter one part of the Union against the other, and that, while we hold in *utter abhorrence* its end and aim, we *contemn* and *despise* its *base* and *deluded* projectors."

Will the Commercial Advertiser, the great Wilmot-proviso-Taylor organ, tell us how it reconciles the above with its doctrines?

### FEDERAL MEETING.

"Pursuant to an urgent call—a call made by hand-bills as well as through the medium of" *three* "party organs—a goodly number assembled at the Court House on" Tuesday evening. As is our wont on those occasions, when sufficient leisure is afforded, we stepped in with other Democrats, "designing to fill the place of a looker-on in Venice,' and hoping to be entertained if not edified. In this expectation we were not disappointed."

"After the organization of the meeting" our friend BALL, who always endeavors to be heard on such occasions, took the stand for the purpose, as he averred, of replying to the speech the evening before of the Hon. James Thompson. He appeared to be a good deal nettled—in fact he acknowledged that the remarks of the Judge had excited him. "A wounded bird always flutters" thought we—and the way he wriggled and twisted was a caution to skinned eels. The first step he took was an endeavor to prove that the democrats were actually the federalists, and for this purpose, named over certain prominent democrats who he said once acted with the federal party. How far that goes to prove the position of the gentleman, the public can easily see—if there were no principles involved between the two parties it might have some weight. But let us see where such reasoning would place Mr. Ball. He once acted politically with these same prominent democrats he stigmatizes as "cold blue light federalists"—therefore, *he too must be a federalist.* But not content with placing himself in this unenviable position, he stepped down to the lowest bar-room demagoguism. He raked up the bones of James K. Polk's grandfather, and assuming the position that the old gentleman, in life, had committed the political sin of being a Tory, inferred therefrom that the grandson was little better. Now we respect Mr. Ball as a citizen, and we cannot, therefore, but think it an unfortunate train of reasoning for him, or any body else, to adopt. If a man is responsible for the political sins of his ancestors, why not for their moral peccadillos? They certainly are. But we pass on. He next endeavored to make out that the Democrats were the first to bring into life the Native American party, but some how or other had endeavored, and in fact, had succeeded in pinning them on to the tail of whigery. Nevertheless they, the whigs, were the only true anti-Native Americans in the country. To prove this, he said that a liberal system of emigration was one of the principles for which the war of the revolution was fought. What bearing that fact had upon the question, or what connection there exists between the whigs of the revolution and those of the present day, he did not see fit to tell us. Neither did he think it worth while to tell his hearers that every Native American member of the last Congress, acted on all questions with the whigs. He next gave his hearers his views on the constitutionality of river and harbor improvements, affirming, of course, that the democrats were opposed to the system, and in his eagerness to make out a case, actually forgot that *every dollar which has been expended in building harbors on the lakes, was appropriated under Democratic administrations.* Strange, isn't it, that a man of intelligence and information should forget this fact! He then went further and took the tenth whig ground that the General Government has the right and power, according to the Constitution, to build canals and rail roads through the States. We were glad to hear this—we know now where to find them on this question. He next adverted to a United States Bank, and really we were sorry our friend the Judge, had been so cruel as to mention it the night before, he felt so very, very bad. With almost tears in his eyes, he declared he did'nt care a penny whether we ever had another "Monster" or not—nevertheless he was fully of the opinion that we must have some kind of banks. He glanced slightly at the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and their with a "freezing, chilling" sensation, launched out into the Mexican war. He boldly took the Mexican side of the question, and argued that we had no rights beyond the Nueces. One of the documents he produced to prove this was rather amusing. It was nothing less than a newspaper—its name he did't tell—from which he read a "letter from an officer in the army," describing the reception the army of occupation received at the hands of the inhabitants, when they took up their position beyond the Nueces. Said letter had no signature to it—at least none was given. Rather poor evidence, this, we should think—and a man who has to resort to it must be hard run, indeed.

Having other engagements, at this stage of the gentleman's remarks, we withdrew.—We understand he was followed by Mr. Babbitt, who amused the audience by making mouths at the boys, and then by Mr. Walker, who of course, made it as clear as mud that we democrats, are personally, politically, collectively and individually, the most consummate set of scamps in christendom.

### "Proscribing Proscription."

The Federal press talk most sweetly of the blessed influence of their restoration to power, when party spirit shall be allayed and the country and not "party" will be thought of for a moment. Occasionally, however, some indiscreet and "premature" whipper-in, lets out the true secret. For instance, "Potomac" in the Baltimore Patriot, gloating over the next House of Representatives as probably Federal, lays down the programme as follows. Referring to the excellent clerk, B. B. French, Esq., he says:

"Were he thrice a candidate, I am sure he could not get one Federal vote. A FEDERAL HOUSE, with the laborious and patriotic duty before it, which the conduct of the Executive renders imperative, will certainly take care in the outset to have A GENUINE FEDERAL ORGANIZATION! No one, who will play the part of a trimmer, temporiser or bargainer need think of being elected Clerk of the next House of Representatives. He MUST BE A GENUINE FEDERAL, capable, honest and energetic. A drone wont do! So with the Sergeant-at-Arms! So with the Door-Keeper! Business is to be done by the next House—and it must have business men for its officers!"

It is admitted, then, that the "no party" doctrine does not apply to the "spoils of office!" Where officers are to be appointed, "a genuine FEDERAL ORGANIZATION" is all right?

☞ The United States steamship Mississippi took fire a short time since at Vera Cruz. It was occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of her coal and was only extinguished by the greatest exertions of the crew.

## Democratic Meeting.

According to previous notice given, a large number of the indomitable Democracy of Erie county, assembled at the Court House in Erie, on Monday evening, the 2d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Lt. C. MARSHALL, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing PETER COOK and W. G. ARBUCKLE of Erie, SOLOMON MCCUMBER, of Harborcreek and JOB GREENMAN, of North East, Vice Presidents, and *B. F. Sloan*, of Erie, and *S. Moore, Esq.*, of Wayne, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated, on motion a committee of seven was appointed to draft resolutions. The Chairman appointed Murray Whallon, G. H. Cutler, Wm. A. Galbraith, John Fagan, Jos. E. Lee, C. G. Howell, and D. W. Howard, said committee.

After the committee had retired the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON was called upon and addressed the meeting in a speech of great length, which for sound and logical reasoning, convincing argument, and pertinent quotations, we have seldom heard equaled. Although the speaker reviewed and touched upon the principal topics of the day, yet the war with Mexico and the course of the whigs upon that question, in and out of congress, received a large share of his attention. As here he was emphatically at home. Next vestage of their claim of friend-ship for the country's rights and honor was left standing—proof, strong as Holy Writ, was produced going to fasten the charge of "giving aid & comfort" to the enemy, and of their unanimous approval and endorsement of the speech of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, wherein the Mexicans are advised to welcome our brave volunteers "with bloody hands and hospitable graves." It was listened to with marked attention, interrupted with bursts of applause.

The committee, through their chairman, M. Whallon, Esq., then reported the following resolutions, during reading of which they were repeatedly cheered, and then adopted by acclamation.

*Resolved*, That the war with Mexico, in which the country has been forced by the injustice, aggression and final invasion of our soil by that nation, is a war based upon the just defence of our national rights and national honor, and a total disregard of such motives will constitute in the history of this republic, the only apology of that party which has hitherto denounced it as unjust and iniquitous.

*Resolved*, That the military despots who for the time being misgoverned that imbecile and unfortunate people, having "brought about this unnatural war between two great Republics" (!) justice demands that the expenses of that war should be borne by Mexico. That should it become the interest of our government as indemnity for the same, to annex to the Union of Upper and Lower California, and also any portion of New Mexico, it will be hailed by every friend of free institutions, as the extension of civil and religious liberty over an interesting portion of the American continent, dutch to suffering under a grinding despotism or a desolating anarchy.

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every good citizen, when the country is engaged in a foreign war, to yield to its councils the most cordial and hearty support, and those who denounce her, and her efforts to prosecute a successful war, for the purpose of procuring an honorable peace, are unworthy the name, as they possess none of the principles of patriots.

*Resolved*, That the great and unprecedented prosperity of our country, furnishing to labor its due reward, and to all an abundance for the supply of every want, is the best evidence of the wisdom and patriotism with which its affairs are conducted, and the purity and ability of its councils.

*Resolved*, That the administration of James K. Polk has encountered a period more than ordinarily critical in the history of this Republic, and on every emergency it has proved equal to the wants, interests and wishes of the country. Preserving and protecting its citizens against enemies from abroad, as well as at home.

*Resolved*, That as Pennsylvanians we have viewed with unmingled gratification the proud and elevated character which has marked and distinguished the present Administration in its diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations. That the Hon. James Buchanan, the distinguished chief of the State Department, although long admired as an orator, a strong and cogent reasoner, a really debater, and a sound statesman, yet his present position has opened a new field for the display of his talents, in which he has added fresh lustre to his already distinguished reputation.

*Resolved*, That as Democrats we place undiminished confidence in the integrity and distinguished ability of our worthy representative in Congress, the Hon. James Thompson.

*Resolved*, That the "ruin" produced by the tariff of 1846 is not so desolating as to prevent manufacturers from making fortunes—buyers from buying c

ceived with loud and repeated marks of approbation.

The following resolution was then offered and adopted.

*Resolved*, That the war with Mexico has proved to the world that American Volunteers may be slain in battle but cannot be conquered; "and that while we honor the men in epauletts, we cannot forget those with knapsacks"—they are invincible under any leader.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the Erie Observer and the Union and Argus, Harrisburg.

JAS. C. MARSHALL, Pres't.

Peter Cook, W. G. Arbuckle, S. M'Cumber, Jon Greenman, } V. Pres

B. F. Sloan, S. F. Moore, } Secretaries.

The Coal Trade.

We wish to call the attention of our citizens to the importance of this rapidly increasing trade which is distined, with proper encouragement, in a short time, to be the greatest and most profitable on our Canal. The reason of this is that it requires a great amount of labor, both in mining and carrying it to market. Unlike other products it will only bear such prices as suffice to amply repay those who are engaged in the trade.—These facts need only be hinted at to be seen and acknowledged. For instance, two men will ship and re-ship 850,000 worth of flour in a short time, whereas that amount of coal will employ at least a dozen men for twice the length of time. Here we see the benefit arising from it; and while a very large amount of grain passes from our canal to the lake, leaving the whole benefit of its transshipment to a few, *the coal trade has directly the opposite effect, requiring* as it does *labor* at every turn, and in such a ratio that all feel its beneficial influence.

Our attention has been called to this trade more particularly of late, from learning that although our merchants are in the receipt of from two to four hundred tons per day, the demand for it already is hardly half supplied, nor is there any probability of its being this season. Almost every day brings to our place gentlemen who wish to contract for from 200 to 1,000 tons, and they, almost without an exception, are obliged to go away unsupplied, notwithstanding there is now being received from 1 to 2,000 tons per week.

During the month of July *one hundred and forty-three* coal-boats have arrived here bringing 13,130,820 lbs, or 6,719 tons 18 cwt. and 20 lbs., being double the amount that has ever came to market upon the canal within the same time.

The hills of Mercer County contain inexhaustable beds of this great commodity, of the very best quality, and all that we need to make it of incalculable benefit to us, is the means of bringing it to market.

☞ The Gazette is of opinion that our young friend Anderson, who addressed the Democratic Meeting on Monday evening "convinced all that *we* had a country." We are glad to hear it—we had at times doubted whether the whigs really believed they had a country, and now that they have been convinced of the fact, we trust they will learn the duty they owe it, and cease their factious opposition to wwar waged for the protection of its honor and just rights.

Spavin.—This disease shows itself in a variety of forms, and is very frequently obstinate and difficult to manage; and cases are not unfrequent in which it has resisted every plan of regular treatment. They owe their origin to hard work in early life. In these affections, Merchant's Celebrated Gargling Oil has evinced uncommon energy, and numerous are the instances in which it has been known to effect a radical and perfect cure. A number of highly interesting cases exhibiting the remarkable activity of this Oil can be introduced, but our limits forbid. See advertisement in this paper. Appamphlet of description may be had gratis, of the agent.

MARRIED.—At Meadville, on the 27th ult by the Rev. Wm Todd, Mr. Martin P. Matcock of Meadville, and Miss Sarah A. Sartle, of Mead.

DIED.—On Tuesday last, in this city, Margaret Ann, infant daughter of Charles S. and Nancy Cox, aged 16 months and 5 days.

On the 21 h ult., Mr. Timothy Pratt Sen., of Waterford township, aged about 52 years.

On the 27th ult., at his residence in Cranmont township, Mr. Thomas Bowman, aged 57 years.

On the 29th ult., Margaret Adelaide, youngest daughter of Elial Abell, of this place, aged 1 month and 16 days.

### LITERARY NOTICE.

All persons having books belonging to the Irving Literary Institute, are requested to return the same next Saturday evening.

WM. J. STERRETT, Librarian.

Erie, Aug. 7, 1847

### IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Irving Literary Institute will be held at their regular meeting, on Saturday evening next. A general attendance of the members is requested, as the bye laws of the Society require that all dues shall be paid semi annually, previous to the election, and the privileges of the Society are denied to those who neglect to comply with this rule.

JAMES S. LYNDES, Secy.

Erie, Aug. 7, 1847.

### WANTED.

LIBERAL prices will be paid for

2000 Bushels Corn,
2000 do. Rye,
2000 do. Oats,
2000 do. Wheat,

if delivered within two weeks.

H. CADWELL.

Aug. 7

### THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA.)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canal insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
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| Joseph H. Seal, | James C. Hand, |
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Richard S. Newbold, Sec'y. Wm. Martin, Pres't.

☞ Application can be made to

J. KELLOGG, Agent Erie.

Erie, August 7, 1847. tf12

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 31. T. W. MOORE.

GUAYABA Jelly, Sardines, Pickled Oysters, Lemon Syrup, Connecupius.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

## Public Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Stockholders of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of the charter, by the name and style of the Erie Bank, in the county of Erie, to remain located in the Borough of Erie, in the county of Erie, with the same capital and privileges as it now has. By order of the Board of Directors.

C. M. PARREN, Cashier.

Erie Bank, July 28, 1847.

### FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Phrenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

### THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Professor of Diseases of Women. Third edition; 18mo. pp. 250, price $1.

25,000 *Copies sold in three months.*

The great demand of this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of another edition. It is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets which should be known to them particularly.—Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies and most certain mode of cure, in every complaint to which her sex is subject.

Married Females would here learn the art whereby they would retain their youth, beauty, vigor, elasticity of body and buoyancy of spirits to an advanced age, instead of being afflicted, as hundreds and thousands, into whose hands this book has not fallen. This work is designed to be in the hands of every wife and mother who has a regard for her own health and welfare, as well as that of her husband.

The revelations contained in its pages have already proved a blessing to thousands, as the innumerable letters received by the author will attest.

It is of course impossible to convey more fully, in a public journal, the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage; neither is it necessary, since it is every one's duty to become possessed of knowledge whereby the sufferings to which a wife, a mother, or a sister may be subject, can be obviated.

*Copies to be sent by Mail free of postage.*

Over ten thousand copies have been sent by mail within three months, with perfect safety and certainty. In no instance has a remittance failed to reach the publisher, or the book those to whom it has been directed.

On the receipt of One Dollar, the "Married Woman's Private Medical Companion" will be sent free of postage to any part of the United states. All letters must be addressed (post paid) to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, Box 1221, New York City, Publishing Office 129 Lahrary street, New York.

☞ For sale in Erie by O. D. SPAFFORD, Bookseller, State street.

July 24, 1847. 3m10

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

BURR & WATERS' Soda Pop, a pleasant temperance drink.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

CIGARS—Panetela Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other Kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

OILS & LAMPS, at the cheap Grocery Store of T. W. MOORE.

☞ 3 POUNDS of good Coffee for one dollar, and other things in proportion at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 17, 1847

### NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

*On State Street, a few doors opposite the Eagle Hotel.*

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving, from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (comprising the latest style of work in market,) such as, *Clocks Plated and Britannia Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26 1847. 6

### CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SPECTACLES of gold, silver and german silver frames an extensive assortment of Concave and Convex. Also, the celebrated periboal and panoptic Spectacles, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LIGHT.—Girandoles, Oil and Camphene Lamps, Camphene suspending Lamps, Horn's Patent, the best and safest in use. The public are assured these lamps will not explode, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Tavern.

July 17, 1847.

LADIES will find steel silk and bead bags steel clasps and beads, purse silk, Paris rims new style brooches, bracelets, pencils, lockets, together with an endless variety of splendid fancy articles, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite, Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving Six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1847.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

## Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Cadwell, | C. M. Tibbals, |
| J. H. Williams, | Samuel Hays, |
| J. H. Fullerton, | John C. Beebe, |
| Walter Chester, | Thos W. Storrett, |
| Smith Jackson, | Carson Graham, |
| James C. Marshall, | James Williams, |
| B. B. Vincent, | Guy Lochis, |
| Wm. S. Lane, | Alfred King, |
| H. J. Brown, | M. W Caugney, |
| P. Arbuckle, | James Hughes. |

### ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of John Philips dec'd, late of Venango township; all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to settle the same immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement.

JOHN R. SMITH, ROBERT G. ALLISON } Adm's.

July 31, 1847. 6t11

### WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

### STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spasm, Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore throat and Quinsy Issue, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest Ague in the Breast and Face, Tooth-Ache, Sprains, Bruises Salt Rheum, Burns, Cramp, Frosted Feet, and all Nervous Diseases.

The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFLICTED to resort at once to the ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.

☞ The following certificate of a scalded child is a sufficient guarantee of the confidence that may be placed in Hunt's Liniment.

Columbiaville, Columbia Co. Nov. 16, 1845.

*Mr. G. E Stanton,*—Sir—You will allow me to bear testimony to the healing properties of your preparation called Hunt's Liniment. The following case came under my immediate observation, and I state it for the benefit of those who may meet with a similar accident. The child of a neighbor of mine was severely scalded and during the greatest agony your Liniment was applied and relief was given instantly, and a few application entirely recovered. I think it invaluable as a speedy remedy, and advise every family to keep it in the house. This case is also known to Messrs W. & G. Storrs of Hudson

Yours, JOSEPH WILD.

A severe sprain entirely cured with one bottle of the Liniment.

*New York*, June 19, 1845.

Dear Sir:—It affords me pleasure to comply with your request, and add my testimony to the excellency of Hunts Liniment as an outward application for the cure of sprains, bruises, &c. Last winter I sprained my ancle badly, and was sometime confined to the house. The injured part was very much swollen, and the pain intense; after trying a variety of remedies, I made an application of your Liniment, and found from its use scarcely to rest. *Speaking from my own experience* I can confidently recommend it as a valuable medicine in cases like the one in which I tested its qualities.

Yours, &c.

JOHN G. HAGHER, 44 Wall-street

☞ The following letter addressed to the Editors of the Christian Advocate, is in the Rev. Theodoxus Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the best recommendations this celebrated remedy can have.

Sing Sing, Jan. 25, 1845.

*Gentlemen*—Having used Hunt's Liniment in my family, and having seen its effects on some of my neighbors, I have no hesitancy in testifying to its merits, as a curative agent in the disease for which it is recommended by its inventor; and I think the interests of the public would be greatly subserved by your making its virtues known through the medium of your excellent Journal. I am persuaded that much suffering would be relieved, and in my obstinate cases cured, if its uses were known, and I cannot but hope that its use may become general in the community.

Respectfully,

ALCHODSUS CLARK.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

*Wholesale Agents for New York.*

H. ADLEY, HEL S & Co 112 Water Street,
RUSITO & Co 140 Broadway,
A. B. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASHNWELL & Co William Street

JOHNSON KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,

Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, R. C. Town North East, J. Clement Fairview, S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

July 3, 1847. 2m11

### SARATOGA CONGRESS WATER INVALID RESTORATIVE.

THIS VALUABLE MEDICINE is confidently asserted that there NEVER was a medicine which has given such uniform and universal satisfaction, as

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

They have stood the severest trials, by curing when all other remedies failed, and have established a reputation in the face of the envious slanders which have been raised against them.

Let it be borne in mind that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are

NO CATCH-PENNY REMEDY,

the off-spring of the hour, destined to pass away with it, and be forgotten, but a medicine of sterling value. Its reputation is not built upon an ironclad cure, effected under circumstances in which the fond of the imagination had quite as much to do with it as the activity of the remedy itself. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills lay a claim to real worth, founded on the honest and willing testimony of

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS,

throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It was after a careful study of the human constitution, that these celebrated Pills were prepared. Nature's laws were first consulted, and then a medicine was prepared from the herb of the Indian, which should act with those laws. Therefore, these Pills effectually

ASSIST NATURE

to expel the corrupt humors, by opening the natural outlets of the system.

SPRING, SUMMER, FALL AND WINTER

Each produce, by their variations of temperature, peculiar effects upon the human body. The heat expands, and the cold contracts the volume of the circulating fluid and in this changes the very substance. The effects are often serious. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills counteract the evil influence of sudden changes, by purifying the blood, and keeping the stomach and bowels in a natural and healthful condition.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

That scourge of the West Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills stand unrivalled. An instance has never come to our knowledge of these Pills having been taken, without effecting a complete cure. In Chills and Fevers the liver of biliary functions are chiefly disordered, and produced by great physical debility. When the symptoms first appear no time should be lost before resorting to these Pills. A few doses will save such manifest relief that no persuasion will be necessary to continue the use of them.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a sure cure, in this disease, the gastric juice is weak and deficient in quality. Consequently, the digestion is imperfect and the health impaired. These pills remove the bile from the stomach, restore its tone, and improve the digestion.

FOR JAUNDICE.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are equally well adapted to the removal of this complaint. As they operate upon the one general and uniform principle, of cleansing the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood, and rectifying the secretions, they remove the CAUSE of Jaundice, and of all ther disorders.

GENERAL FEMALE MEDICINE

It would be difficult precisely to tell to which of the two sexes Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have been the greatest blessing. But it is very certain that these Pills have given health, and spirits and a good complexion, to hundreds of females, who would, without them, have been in their graves. A box of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills is an invaluable medical companion at certain periods.

HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, &c.

The presence of pain in any part, indicates a corrupt state of the blood, which naturally striving to correct. A few doses of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills taken on going to bed will be certain to give relief, if the thing be at all possible.

VALUABLE ANTI BILIOUS MEDICINE!

It is well known that the South and West suffer more from bilious disorders than from all others combined.—This is partly owing to the climate, but chiefly to the nature of Southern and Western life. The sensations accompanying liver complaints are of the most wretched description. Habitual drunkenness is frequently brought on by liver complaints. A patient suffering from this disease, should not be mocked with pretended cures, yet there are very few medicines that are worth a straw in the removal of this complaint. Calomel has hitherto been the chief reliance, but the remedy has proved itself worse than the disease. What then shall be done? We say, give Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills a trial. If they do not exceed your expectations, we are willing to bear all the opprobrium of failure. And we say to all

TRY THEM

There is no risk run—no money thrown away—you are certain of benefit.

ONE WORD MORE.

When you have found that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a healthful and the best medicine you ever heard of, *don't be duped* by the fact after every upstart Remedy, which attempts to blast or mar it merit and notoriety. Above all

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. Previous to the introduction of this Medicine, Indian Pills were never heard of. Now what hosts of them! And after all, what are they, but miserable imitations of the original medicine; no more like it, than black is like chalk! One man advertises, "Improved Indian Vegetable Pills." This would be a capital joke, if it were less serious. Beware of all such.

BUY OF THE REGULAR AGENTS.

There is no safety elsewhere. The country is swarming with counterfeiters, both of money and of medicine.—But which is the worst? Is not the counterfeiter of a medicine but little better than a robber, and a murderer?—Buy of the regular Agents only we say again.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

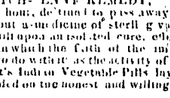
O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
Samuel Hutchins & Co., Waterford.
John M'Clure Sen. Girard.
J. B. S verance, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Attsburg.
" " North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN ACROSS THE FACE OF EACH BOX. None other genuine, and if counterfeited this is to deny.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, July 24, 1847. 10

### PEOPLE'S LINE.



ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1847.—FARE REDUCED.

Cabin Fare $8, Steerage $2, to any port on Lake Michigan, from the opening of navigation to Sept. 1.

The Steamer, A. D. PATCHIN, Capt. H. Whitaker, will run during the season as follows:

| LEAVES BUFFALO. | | LEAVES CHICAGO. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday, | July 21 | Wednesday, | July 28 |
| Thursday, | Aug 5 | Thursday | Aug 12 |
| Friday, | " 20 | Friday | " 27 |
| Saturday, | Sept 4 | Saturday | Sept 11 |
| Monday | " 20 | Monday | " 27 |
| Tuesday, | Oct 5 | Tuesday | Oct 12 |
| Wednesday, | " 20 | Wednesday | " 27 |
| Thursday, | Nov 4 | Thursday | Nov 11 |
| Friday, | " 19 | | |

The A. D. Patchin is of the largest class of Steamers, built with a solid timber bottom. 15 inches thick, after the plan of the Atlantic frigates, which prevents the liability of sinking by striking rocks. She is in like proportion strongly built throughout; no pains or expense having been spared to make her the strongest boat on the Lakes. Her model is superior to any on the western waters. She has accommodations for 100 cabin and 1000 steerage passengers.

The A. D. Patchin and United States will run as advertised and under no consideration will go into the association.

The public will please remember that they were the only opposition boats in the fall of 1846.

H. WHITAKER, Sole Owner.
AGENTS, J. MYERS & Co. Buffalo. WALKER & CO. K, Erie.

July 17, 1847. 9

T. W. MOORE.

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit, &c. No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

## Pleasure Excursion

TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.

THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. Kingman, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

*Will also* leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30 for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board or to

June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

## Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

Price $3 50.

July 17, 1847. 9

### THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Pennsylvania and her Eminent Men.

The above is the title of a Map of the State of Pennsylvania just issued by Apollos W. Harrison, No. 242 South 7th street, Philadelphia. It is a large, full, accurate and splendid map showing all the internal improvements, county lines, township lines cities, villages, prominent roads, and distances from place to place on all the stage roads. To give it the highest possible degree of distinctiveness, each township is full colored, and each county colored in outlines. It is ornamented with an elegant border four inches wide, encircling portraits of eight eminent men of the State. The title is given in two forms, one in English, the other in German, executed in a highly ornamental style and surrounded with statues of Penn and Franklin. The coat of arms of the colony is encircled by one title, and that of the State by the other. The size of the map is 4 feet 10 inches long by 4 feet broad. It is printed on the best of paper and mounted in the most elegant and durable manner.

ABNER VEDDER is the duly authorized Agent for the sale of the above Map in Erie county. It may be seen at the book store of O. D. Spafford.

July 11, 1847. 3t9

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tieman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted size, for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17 1847. 9

### TO PHYSICIANS.

ONE of Dr. Sherwood's Vibrating Electro Magnetic Machines, an invaluable instrument in the treatment of rheumatic, spinal and nervous diseases, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

COMBS.—Side, dressing, curl and back combs, carved and plain. Shell, ivory, Buffalo and common horn, the very latest styles, in great variety, by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

PAPER.—Mourning and note paper, plain fancy and gilt; fine English and American white and blue ruled and plain letter paper; card and letter envelopes, a beautiful assortment, for sale by Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.

July 17, 1847. 9

### MEZZOTINTO DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN WITH THE COLORS.

ALBERTO, would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at Tammany Hall, and is now prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in a style unsurpassed in the faithfulness of representation, and or minute and accurate blending of light and shade, cannot be excelled by the most delicately finished steel Engraving.

Having availed himself of all the late improvements in the Art, he will now engage to do better work than has heretofore been done by any Artist stopping in this place.

Room open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

July 10, '847.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER

NEW STORE.

### NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into the mercantile business under the name of MORTON & CO., No. 1, Cheapside, next door south of Mehaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinett;
Calicoes, Muslins Ginghams and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.

Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Morcens, Damasks, Linen drapers, Crash, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid Silk cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.

Erie May 15, 1847. 52

Spring of 1847.] BY [Spring of 1847.

### Rail Road!

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, just receiven at the Jew Store, No. 1 Commercial Exchange, corner of French and Fifth sts.

Moses, after encountering all sorts of perils, by sea and land, is here with his new and fashionable Goods, purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest cash prices, and embracing the greatest variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods ever brought to this place. A few of them will be noticed.

FOREIGN & FANCY GOODS.

SILKS—Striped Poult de Soir.
Plaid Grenadine,
Do. Foulard,
Heavy watered & striped black & blue silk
White, watered,
White and black Satin,
Plain Black Italian,
Colored Florences.

French Gingham, a new and beautiful article,
Muslin Robes, plain and embroidered,
French embroidered Robes for children,
Very pretty M. de Laines for 2s. per yard.

French worked Linen cambric Hdkfs,
Embroidered and bordered do. do.
Double & single French needle-worked Collars and Capes,
Embroidered muslin Shawls,
Silk, Cashmere and Barrage do.
French Barrage Scarfs,
English thread Laces, Swiss and cambric Edgings,
Black, white and colored French Kid Gloves,
Silk and mohair gloves and mitts,
Ombra striped Bonnet Ribands,
Figured do. do.
Corinthian Cord, Lace Buttons,
Silk Bonnet Wire, &c. &c.

☞ Mind the name and number.

MOSES KOCH,
No. 1, Commercial Exchange,
April 24. French st.

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 14

### "LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macaboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Salpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves. Erie, June 19, 1847.

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.

June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS SARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE—

Tonic Mixture, India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge, Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

### DYE STUFFS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annatto, | Oil Vitriol, |
| Alum, | Indigo, |
| Copperas, | Blue Viriol, |
| Cream Tartar, | Cud Bear, |
| Argols, | Cochineal, |
| Spirits of Tin, | Liquid Blue, or chemic bo |
| Logwood, | Nic Wood, (green, |
| Camwood, | Madder, |
| Fustick, | Red Saunders. |

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

### PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100 kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacting.
1600 lbs Spanish Whiting,
600 Venition Red,
500 French and Yellow Ochre,
100 French Green, a beaut. article.
300 Red Led,
200 Litharage,
200 papers refined Lampblack,
20 boxes Chrome Yellow and green,
100 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100 do Linseed Oil,
50 do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.
20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes.

Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port, Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, And Fazel, Sicila, Hock, Current wines

—ALSO—

Brandy, Rum, Jamaica Spirits, And Holland Gin, Whiskey, Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same quality has ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes' Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, &c. etc. etc.

For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1847

### From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the largest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

*Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinaw Trout, and Herring;*

Knuball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lemora, and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

### NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES, At No. 6 Poor People's Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see.

June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba Mocha and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Falmestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

420 GALS. White Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

### THE EXPRESS AGAIN.

CADWELL has just received from New York a few very choice goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and others wishing to purchase, consisting of Orleans' Muslins, a new and beautiful article for dresses, Swiss Muslins, Brocha Barrages, Plain do., Fringes and Gimps, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, Tarleton Mulls, &c. &c. More expected daily, particulars given in full next week; in the meantime he respectfully solicits a call. H. CADWELL.

July 3, 1847.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 26.

### WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Butty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

TAKE NOTICE.—Those indebted to the late firm of Smith Jackson & Co. are requested to make immediate payment; as this is the second request I hope there will be no longer delay.

DR. SMITH'S GREAT

# NATIONAL PILLS.

DR G. BENJ. SMITH'S

## IMPROVD INDIAN VEG·TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the Unit d States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and pleasantness has won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

**THEIR PURITY,**

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the most hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these the a Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

**A SINGLE TRIAL**

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

**NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.**

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended. Operating according to this principle, DR SMITH'S PILLS

**STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,**

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole system.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice; but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds slight attacks, &c, &c, and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

**These Pills do not PALLIATE, but**

**THEY CURE**

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

**ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,**

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz

| | |
|---|---|
| FEVERS, | PAIN IN THE SIDE, |
| DYSPEPSIA, | SCROFULA. |
| INDIGESTION, | BAD BLOOD, |
| COSTIVENESS, | OBSTRUCTIONS, |
| HEADACHE, | FEMALE COMPLAINTS, |
| BAD APPETITE, | RHEUMATISM, |
| DIARRHŒA, | WHOOPING COUGHS, |
| DYSENTARY, | WEAK NERVES, |
| LIVER COMPLAINT, | HYSTERICS, |
| WORMS, | COUGHS, |
| HEARTBURN, | COLDS, |
| BILIOUS CHOLIC, | INFLUENZA, |
| FOUL STOMACH, | PIMPLES, |
| JAUNDICE, | LOW SPIRITS, &c. |

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine p lls, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given these Pills the preference over more than 24 kinds that have been tested, and several of the PRINCIPAL PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

## BEWARE OF IMPOSITION,

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a "coating of sugar."—Therefore, beware, and always look for

**THE WRITTEN SINGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.**

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office—and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

**TESTIMONIALS.**

From Rev. Luther Lee

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result. LUTH KELLEY.

Editor Pure Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT,

127 Myrtle Avenue Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. E. H. NASH, 99 Park-st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from those objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. GREENE.

From the P M Tonawanda N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

JAC. KIBLER, P. M.

From Rev S Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pill, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st Bapt. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy.

JOHN G. L. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M. Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Respected Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction to this place. Pokeepsie. MOSES DAME, 267 Main-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are well liked here.

ED EATON (O) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED BROOKVILLE (IA) AMERICAN.

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will with certainty cure COLDS in much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

## THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent, as their Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. C umbacker, of Wheeling, Va says that a person in that place came here losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is *written* with a pen on the *bottom* of each box

**PRINCIPAL OFFICES.**

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.

March 6, 1847. 6m42

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs; Steel Bead Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chenille cord, &c. &c, all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

## New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay at cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village, ALEX. DUNCAN.

JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

## New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron; Nails &c, which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.

May 6, 1847. 51

GENTS. Leghorn Hats, a good assortment may be found at

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

WESTERN HOTEL,

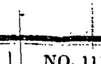
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN," pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains of expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD!
NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,



111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books. Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $3, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $3; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anthon's Virgil, $2, | Anthon's Horace, $1 75 |
| do Homer, 1 50, | do Cicero, 1 25 |

Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,
do do do Lessons, 1,
do do do Laten do 1,
do do do Prossody, 1,
do do do Sallust, 1,

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Davie's arithmetic, | Kirkham's Grammar, |
| Adams' do | Hall's U S History, |
| Mather's Geology, | Olney's Geography, |
| Mrs Lincoln's Botony, | Morse's do |
| Comstock's do | Mitchell's do |

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,
Sanders' Readers, Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary, Col's do
Johnson's do Moor's Byron,
Scott's comentaries, 6 vo. $13,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London,
Fox's book of Martyrs, Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives, Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor, Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine, Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry, Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Jurisdence, do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance, Platonic Theology,
ayland's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurw l's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,
Dumas' Travels, Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works, New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works, Backs religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels, Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion, Life of Heber,
Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Fredrika Bremer, do
Moshim's eclesiastical History,
Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Goldsmith's England,
Parley's Universal History,

Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 15, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this county. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's Head Quarters, near Newburg, on the North River; also,

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeng and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert,
in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.
Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well worth their attention. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6. Reed House.

Nov. 28, 1846. 23

# 18 A. 47.

## SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE

BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL,

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

**DRY GOODS.**

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheap r than ever*; with an extensive stock of

**GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.**

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Erie May 15, 1847. 52

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boys coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 5, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LEECHES.—A lot of prime Swedish Leeches, in good condition, just received by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

WIENS ARCANUM.—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

June 12. 4

ERIE EXTENSION!—A large consignment of INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE, for cure of Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, etc., etc., and will be sold to druggists and dealers by the case or dozen, at wholesale prices, by

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

## More New Goods!

THE LAST AND CHEAPEST.

NOW opening, from the last of our Spring purchase, a very general and extensive assortment of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, with a good stock of DRY GROCERIES, to which we have added a *large* stock of CROCKERY, comprising *full* dining Sets of China, with all the cheaper Wares. The attention of dealers is especially invited to this branch of our trade.

The Goods have all been purchased cheap, and will be *sold cheap*. For further evidence please call at METCALF'S.

J. D. CLARK, in charge for P. METCALF, respectfully solicits the patronage of his old friends and customers at Store No. 1, Reed House.

May 29, 1847.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROKLYN, N. Y.

FOR persons desirous of Insuring in the above company, the subscriber will receive and forward the necessary surveys of property, and procure for them free of postage such policies as may be desired.

The above company is entirely responsible, and insures upon very liberal and advantageous terms. Any information that may be desired in relation to said company can be had by calling upon the subscriber at the office of Graham & Thompson.

CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, June 12 1847. tf4

## NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

SHIRTS.—Hair, Grass, and Marsales, Skirts; just received at No. 4, Cheapside.

MORTON & Co.

Erie, May 22, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

## CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility; Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Warehouse, Regent st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

*By Special Appointment*—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

**READ.**

*From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.*

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh, year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously afflicted that her recovery was exceedingly doub ful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little suff rer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored. and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure.

DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

**Testimony from Rochester.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January. I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

**Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.**

To S. TOUSEY. CATO (Conroy, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

SIR—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

*[From Esq. W. B. Fish, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

**More Proof.**

*Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.*

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most distressing Pain in the side, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. JOHN LEWIS.

(Signed) Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

**Further Evidence.**

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam. My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. A. E. ARNOLD.

(Signed)

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that in some SEVERE CASES our customers complain of receiving great benefit from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y.—General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House.

## WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate state, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot, Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first-rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

## COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy, for the [illegible] case which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *vestige* of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3:15

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

## STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superior work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 41

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively for* Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c, at METCALF'S.

May 29, 1847.

NOTES OF AN EXILE. by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

LADIES Cravats and Points, a fine selection and something new, together with some nice hat Ribbons, just opened at the corner opposite the Eagle. April 28.

## Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1 2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1046. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand.

April 8th 1847. S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast, Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

DOCT. WISTAR'S Genuine Balsam of Wild Cherry the Celebrated remedy for Consumption and others diseases of the Lungs. Also Wistar's Gentle Purgative Pills. For sale by Dr. P. Hall, Agent, corner of State an Seventh sts, Erie, Pa.

Oct. 10, 1846.

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

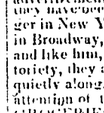
Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

J. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

## S. SMYTH



HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have thought similar notices somewhat like the manager in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

B. TOMLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

## BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1845. 15

SHAWLS.—The China, Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April 28 1847. 50

HERE WE COME.

## The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

Which, having been bought at *extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, embroidered do do, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

consisting of Cants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c. together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at

May 29, 1847. METCALF'S.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847, 8

**Something worth Knowing about.**

A rarity under the head of a Patent Medicine advertisement. We ask our readers to pursue the following, knowing they will profit thereby.

## DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

All genuine which is strictly safe, and may be given to children from tender infancy, to advanced age, lays under no restrain as to cold water, or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever, destroys and expels worms with invariable success, and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties is fearlessly asserted; still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requiring none of the drenching which Worm Teas and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge had been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled worms to an almost incredible amount.

Hear what the Editor of the Balance of the Pacific, (published in Pittsburgh, Pa.) says in reference to the article.

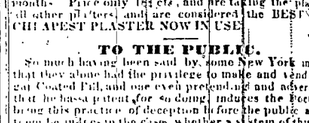
"In looking up a few advertisements for my small sheet, the other day, I called in upon Messrs J. KIDD & Co., and remarking that I would be glad to advertise any medicine that really was essentially useful, they furnished me with their circular respecting Mr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, with the accompanying certificates. Feeling pursuaded that the certificates were genuine, I took some of the medicine home for the use of my own young family. I gave the first day a small teaspoonful to Sarah. She was looking and black under the eyes. She passed several worms some as large as a pipe stem. I also gave a small teaspoonful to Samuel, a little rosy cheeked, lively boy, from 3 1 2 years old. But as his stomach was tympanous, i e he was pot bellied, I thought he might have worms. He cried a[illegible] more, which I did not see fit to give him, but upon the operation of this medicine, his mother and the neighbors were surprised at the result. He passed nearly a pint of worms, almost all as big as a common pipe stem. There was seventy in all.—I then gave some to a little boy only 2 years old, and he passed twenty five, some eight inches in length. The[illegible] feel clear to recommend Mr. Lan's Vermifuge as a safe [illegible] for worms. It fairly seems death to them

ISRAEL REES, Editor.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 10th 1847

J. KIDD & Co., No. 69 Wood Street, Pittsburgh now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for *Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge*.




For a true Portrait go to the

The past summer (1846) has been a very remarkable one. Frequent and heavy rains, followed by an early and long continued heat, had the effect, in the first place, to promote a rapid growth of succulent vegetation, and in the second, to produce a rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, giving rise to much miasma and spreading sickness, disease and death, in places which had heretofore been remarkable for their salubrity.

We are credibly informed, that whole meadows on which the grass was in a healthy way, to cut off the ground and was not fit to be cut. In Indiana and Illinois, the sickness was so general, that there was not enough well persons to attend upon the sick, whose sufferings were protracted by a want of proper remedies as well as of good nursing. Much of this suffering might have been prevented, had every family kept on hand a supply of medicines suited to counteract the effects of this miasma, with which the atmosphere at certain times is surcharged. In addition to Quinine, (which is in such general use as to need no comment,) we would strongly urge every family to keep on hand one or more boxes of "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS."

These Pills are the prescription of an eminent Physician in Monongalia Co., Virginia, and were used by him in his private practice as a remedy in bilious complaints for years before he thought of offering them to the public. Such, however, was the success of the Pills, and so great the number of persons benefited by them, the making of the quantity requisite to supply the increasing demand began to interfere materially with the time required to attend to his practice. To prevent this he has made arrangements with the house of J. KIDD & Co., No. 69 Wood Street Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare, and vend them, where the genuine may be procured at all times and in any reasonable quantity.

These Pills are not recommended as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in all affections of the LIVER and its kindred complaints they stand without a rival. All who have used them, give them the preference over all other Pills, and cannot be persuaded to exchange, for use which they find by experience to be *mild, safe and effectual*, for any price, even though they may be *sugar-coated*, or so gotten as to go "down by day light."

Prepared for the proprietor by J. KIDD & Co., Wholesale Druggist, No. 69 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders from a distance must be directed. Sold also by on Agents and the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular and enquire for "*Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills*," and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Towne and, Springfield;